



# Fast and accurate branch length estimation for phylogenomic trees: ERaBLE (Evolutionary Rates and Branch Length Estimation)

Manuel Binet, Olivier Gascuel, Celine Scornavacca, Emmanuel J.P. Douzery, Fabio Pardi

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Submitted on 3 Dec 2015

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# Fast and accurate branch length estimation for phylogenomic trees: ERaBLE (Evolutionary Rates and Branch Length Estimation).

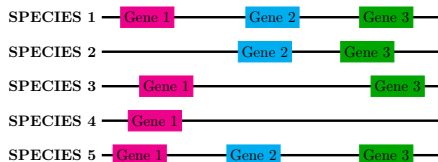
Manuel BINET, Olivier GASCUEL, Celine SCORNAVACCA, Emmanuel J.P.  
DOUZERY and Fabio PARDI

March 10, 2015





Important goal: build the species tree.



New challenges:

- Use the maximum of available data.
- Account for gene rate heterogeneity.
- Deal with conflicts in gene trees topologies.

...

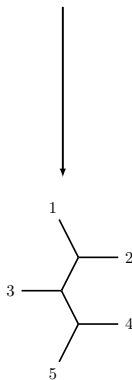
ERaBLE (Evolutionary Rates and Branch Lengths estimation).

# Categories of phylogenomics methods

## Based on concatenated alignment

### Concatenate

1 AAGTCATACCAGCATGAC  
2 ??????ACTCCCCAGGAG  
3 AGGACC???????AAGAG  
4 GACAGA????????????  
5 GAAACCCTCTCTAAGAC



## Supertree

### Gene 1

1 AAGTCA  
3 AGGACC  
4 GACAGA  
5 GAAACC



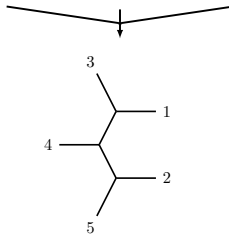
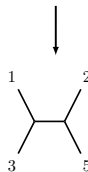
### Gene 2

1 TACCAGC  
2 ACTCCCC  
5 ACTCTCT



### Gene 3

1 ATGAC  
2 AGGAG  
3 AAGAG  
5 AAGAC



## Distance-based

### $\delta_1$

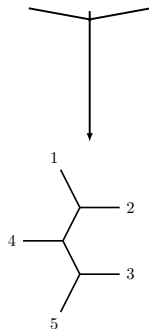
$\delta_{13}$   
 $\delta_{14}$   
 $\delta_{15}$   
 $\delta_{34}$   
 $\delta_{35}$   
 $\delta_{45}$

### $\delta_2$

$\delta_{12}$   
 $\delta_{15}$   
 $\delta_{25}$

### $\delta_3$

$\delta_{12}$   
 $\delta_{13}$   
 $\delta_{15}$   
 $\delta_{23}$   
 $\delta_{25}$   
 $\delta_{35}$

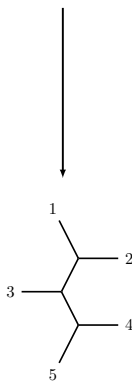


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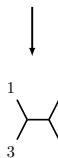


Branch lengths:  
 yes but computationally heavy

## Supertree

### Gene 1

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 3 AGGACC  
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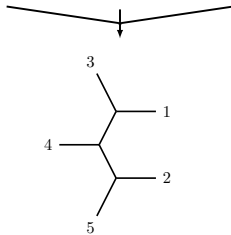
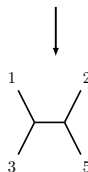
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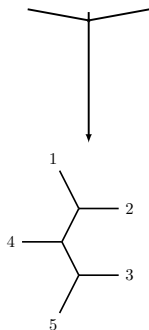
1 ATGAC  
 2 AGGAG  
 3 AAGAG  
 5 AAGAC



usually no

## Distance-based

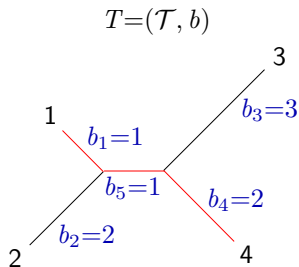
$\delta_1$   $\delta_2$   $\delta_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta_{13} \\ \delta_{14} \\ \delta_{15} \\ \delta_{34} \\ \delta_{35} \\ \delta_{45} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{15} \\ \delta_{25} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{13} \\ \delta_{15} \\ \delta_{23} \\ \delta_{25} \\ \delta_{35} \end{bmatrix}$$


yes

## Tree distances

Every tree with branch lengths can be represented with a **vector of tree distances** by computing the distance  $d_{ij}^T$  between each pair of taxa in the tree.



$$d^T = \begin{pmatrix} d_{12} = 3 \\ d_{13} = 5 \\ \mathbf{d_{14} = 4} \\ d_{23} = 6 \\ d_{24} = 5 \\ d_{34} = 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vector of tree distances

$$d_{ij}^T = \sum_{e \in P_{ij}} b_e$$

# Tree distances

Every vector of tree distances is the product of the **topological matrix** of  $T$  by the branch lengths vector of  $T$ . i.e.  $d^T = Ab$ .

$$d^T = \begin{pmatrix} d_{12} = 3 \\ d_{13} = 5 \\ d_{14} = 4 \\ d_{23} = 6 \\ d_{24} = 5 \\ d_{34} = 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

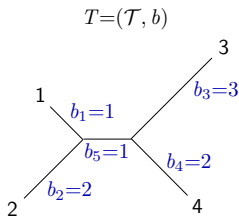
Vector of tree distances

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Topological matrix

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 = 1 \\ b_2 = 2 \\ b_3 = 3 \\ b_4 = 2 \\ b_5 = 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Branch lengths vector



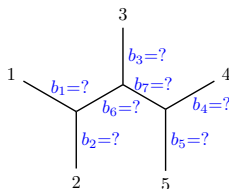
$$d^T = Ab$$

# A distance-based method : the weighted least square method (WLS)

Branch lengths estimation with WLS:

$$\delta = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{12} = 0.140 \\ \delta_{13} = 0.163 \\ \delta_{14} = 0.288 \\ \delta_{15} = 0.336 \\ \delta_{23} = 0.188 \\ \delta_{24} = 0.413 \\ \delta_{25} = 0.411 \\ \delta_{34} = 0.298 \\ \delta_{35} = 0.213 \end{bmatrix}$$

input distances  
(estimated from  
1 gene alignment)



input topology

$$d^T = Ab$$

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{ij} w_{ij} (\delta_{ij} - d_{ij}^T)^2$$



# A distance-based method : the weighted least square method (WLS)

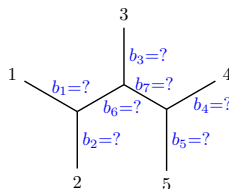
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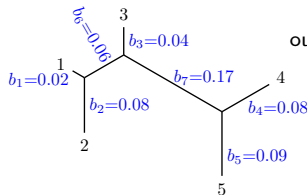
$$\text{minimize } \sum_{ij} w_{ij} (\delta_{ij} - d_{ij}^T)^2$$

can be solved analytically in  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$



input topology

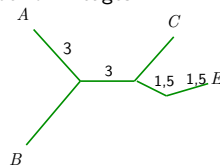
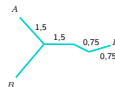
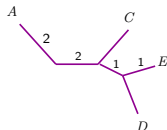
$$d^T = Ab$$



output

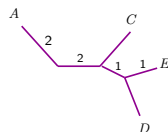
# New methode ERaBLE: Evolutionary Rates and Branch Length Estimation

**Hypothesis:** Any gene  $G_k$  induces approximately the same tree up to a **scale factor**  $\alpha_k$  and the removal of a number of lineages.



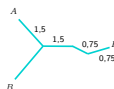
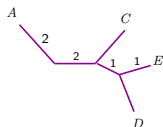
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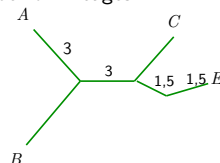
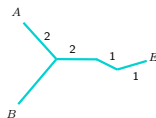
$$\times \alpha_1 = 1$$

||



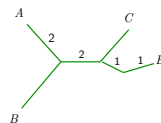
$$\times \alpha_2 = 1.33$$

||



$$\times \alpha_3 = 0.67$$

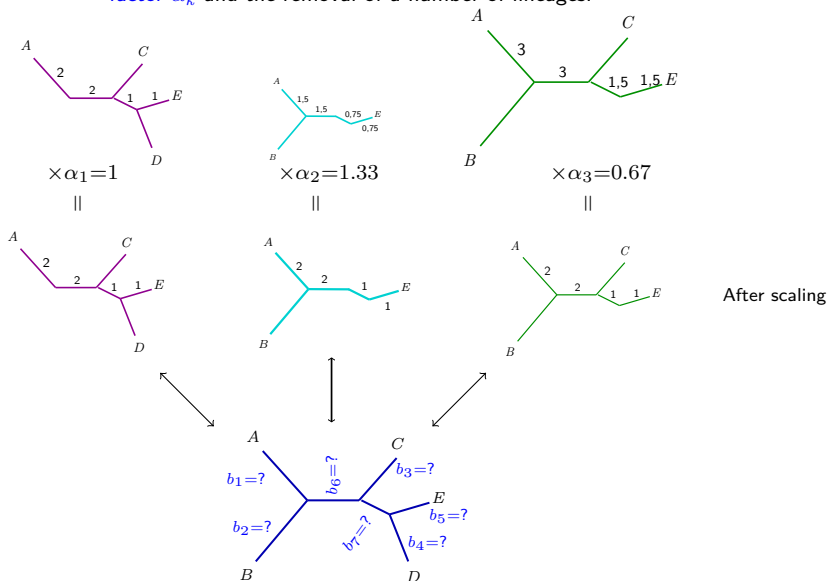
||



After scaling

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---

**Input data:**  $m$  distance vectors  $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m$  where  $\delta_k = (\delta_{ij}^{(k)})$  is defined on the taxa set  $L_k$ .

A given topology  $\mathcal{T}$  defined on the taxa set  $L = \bigcup_{k=1}^m L_k$ .

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**Objective:** find

- the branch lengths  $\hat{b}_1, \dots, \hat{b}_{2n-3}$  of  $\mathcal{T}$ ,
- the scale factors  $\hat{\alpha}_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_m$  of the  $m$  genes,

solution of the problem:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{minimize} \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{i,j \in L_k} w_{ij}^{(k)} (\hat{\alpha}_k \delta_{ij}^{(k)} - d_{ij}^T)^2 \end{array} \right.$$

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**Outputs:**

$$\hat{b}_e \quad \text{et} \quad \hat{r}_k = \frac{1}{\hat{\alpha}_k}$$



# Resolution of the optimization problem

The minimization problem can be solved with the method of Lagrange multipliers and leads to the linear system in  $\mathcal{O}(n + m)$  equations and unknowns:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^t W_1 \delta_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & [-\delta_1^t W_1 A_1] & 1 \\ 0 & \delta_2^t W_2 \delta_2 & & \vdots & [-\delta_2^t W_2 A_2] & 1 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \delta_m^t W_m \delta_m & [-\delta_m^t W_m A_m] & 1 \\ [-A_1^t W_1 \delta_1] & [-A_2^t W_2 \delta_2] & \cdots & [-A_m^t W_m \delta_m] & \left[ \sum_{k=1}^m A_k^t W_k A_k \right] & 0 \\ Z_1 & Z_2 & \cdots & Z_m & [0 \cdots 0] & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_{2n-3} \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Filling the matrix and standard system solving in  $\mathcal{O}((n + m)^3 + mn^4)$

- Solving in  $\mathcal{O}(n^3 + mn^2)$  with our algorithms:

- Filling the matrix in  $\mathcal{O}(mn^2)$  instead of  $\mathcal{O}(mn^4)$
- Block-solving system in  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$  instead of  $\mathcal{O}(n + m)^3$

$m = \# \text{ genes}$   
 $n = \# \text{ taxa}$

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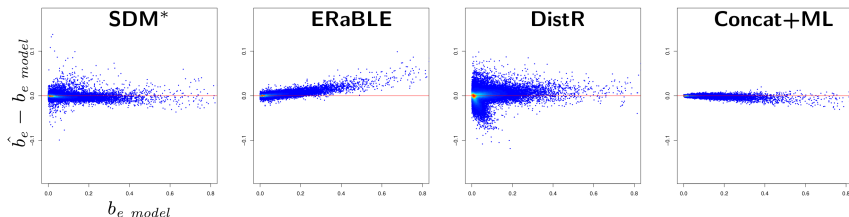
$m = \#$  genes  
 $n = \#$  taxa

**Complexity:** ERaBLE  $\mathcal{O}(n^3 + mn^2)$  vs. WLS  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$

# Results on a simulated dataset

input data:  $m=500$  genes defined on  $n \in [4, 40]$  taxa + model topology (500 replicates).

Accuracy in the estimation of branch lengths:



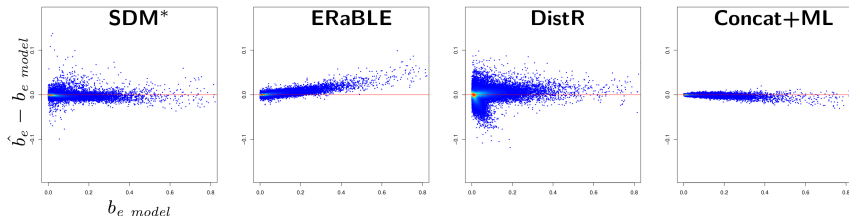
Compared methods (after adaptation):

- SDM\* [Criscuolo et al. 2006]. Phylogenomic distance-based method,
- DistR [Bevan et al. 2005]. Distance-based method for the estimation of gene rates,
- Concat+ML. PhyML [Guindon et al. 2010] analysis of the concatenated alignments.

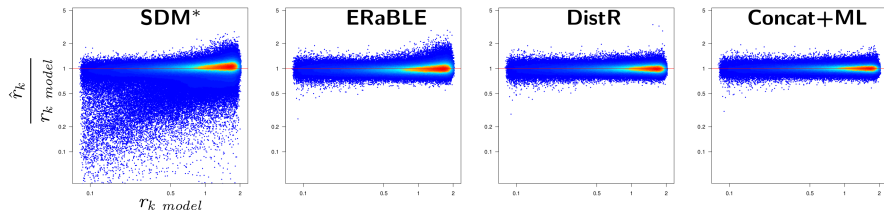
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input data:  $m=500$  genes defined on  $n \in [4, 40]$  taxa + model topology (500 replicates).

Accuracy in the estimation of branch lengths:



Accuracy in the estimation of gene rates (logarithmic scale):

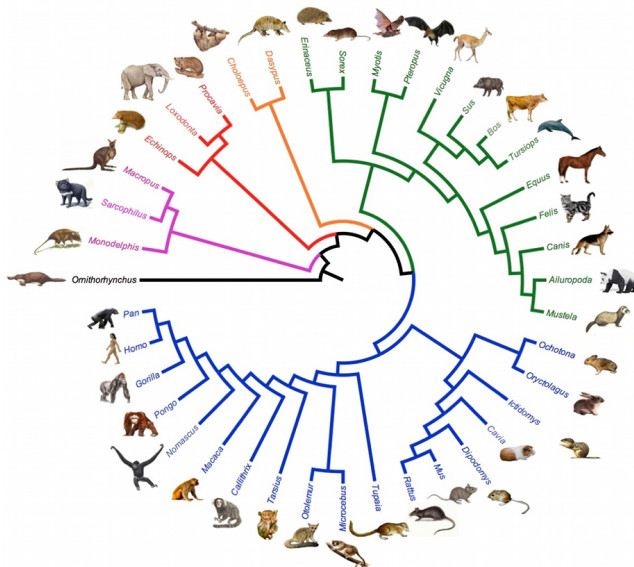


# Results on the OrthoMaM dataset [Douzery et al. 2014]



input data:  $m=6953$  nucleotide exon alignments over  $n=4$  to 40 mammals.

input topology: the topology of the 40 mammals present in OrthoMaM:

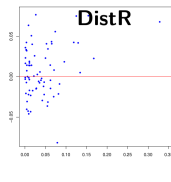
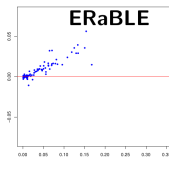
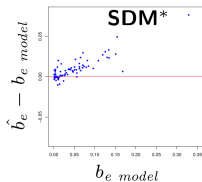


# Results on the OrthoMaM dataset

	<b>SDM*</b>	<b>ERaBLE</b>	<b>DistR</b>	<b>Concat+ML</b>
Running times	8h33m*	7s*	2h8m*	41h16m
RAM	1.2 GB	221 MB	3 GB	488 GB

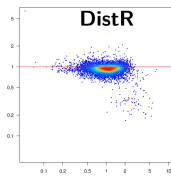
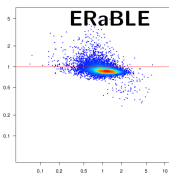
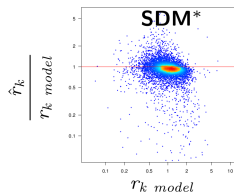
★ add 2min46s for the 6953 input distances estimation

Accuracy in the estimation of branch lengths:



Concat+ML  
as model

Accuracy in the estimation of gene rates (logarithmic scale):



Concat+ML  
as model

# Conclusion

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ERaBLE gives branch lengths to phylogenomic trees (e.g. estimated with supertree methods).

ERaBLE is relatively accurate in the estimations of branch lengths and of gene rates.

ERaBLE is fast with a complexity in  $\mathcal{O}(n^3 + mn^2)$  (linear in  $m$ ).

Thank you for your attention.

Any questions?

Fundings:

